{LIId YEAR.} THE {No. 2596.}

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1796.

ROVEREDO, *July* 4.

THE siege of Mantua is raised; the pestilential exhalations of the morasses having obliged the French to desist from further attempts against that fortress. The besieging army has for the greatest part marched into the Ecclesiastical state, and the rest to Brescia. There remains but few French troops at Verona. We understand that the republicans intend to push on to Ancona, and from thence to Trieste.

STRASBURG, *July* 21.

All the German princes successively demand peace. The emperor abandons them; but he will himself, in a few days, be forced to demand peace, if he wishes not that Moreau should shake hands with Buonaparte.

We are assured, that deputies from the island of Sardinia passed by Genoa lately to visit Buonaparte. It is added, that the Sardinians have resolved to erect themselves into a republic, under the protection of France. They will, no doubt, be favourably received by the general and the commissary. It is essential that Sardinia should be under our influence, to secure us the means of retaking Corsica. It further appears, that this island will be soon invaded—Several Corsicans, in concert with Salicetti and Buonaparte, announce that the English will be soon driven thence. —Sentinelle of Louvet.

A note to the same Journal, July 27.

We learn that our troops are in Manheim; and that a commissioner from the emperor has arrived at Basle, to make overtures for peace to our ambassador.

AUGSBURG, *July* 1.

"The attacks made by the French, on the 28th of June, against the Austrian advanced posts on the Adige, were very serious. They surprised the first picquet, attacked with impetuosity the important post of Cerbiolo, defended by a battalion of Latterman; they put some companies to rout, who fled down the mountain, and took the road to Avio. The militia of the Tanferer retired also to Brentanice, and from thence to Roveredo.

"The remainder of the troops sustained the attack; but were obliged to abandon the post on account of the superiority of the enemy. But a short time after the Austrians having received reinforcements from the neighbouring camps, assailed the enemy, and drove them from the post they had just taken. At the same time the French attacked the advanced posts of Als, and near the Lake di Garda. At the first advice generals Liptay and Mitrowski brought two battalions from the camp, charged the enemy and obliged them to give up the enterprise—The Austrians were also attacked with superior force from Walfesine and Cottera. The fire of the musketry were supported by that of five barks which, commanded by lieutenant Cabrinoche, made the French retreat a league.

FRIBOURG, in BRISGAW, *July* 8.

On the 28th of last month the French arrived at Freisenheim, and it was generally supposed that their van-guard would reach this place in the evening. The military chest, warlike stores, and reserve artillery, were instantly removed, and all emigrants unable to carry arms fled with the utmost precipitation. The prelate of Schutlem, and the cardinal of Rohan passed through our town, on their way to the Black Forest, whither the baggage of Louis XVIII. and the prince of Conde was also removed.—This moment, however, we receive intelligence that the French, who had advanced as far as Herbolsheim, have been repulsed by the Imperial infantry, and the cavalry of Conde, and pursued to Offenburgh.

July 5. The French troops which passed the Rhine at New Breysach are 15,000 strong. They will likewise pass this river at Huningen. The Austrian and Condean troops are retreating precipitately: a part of them are on their march for the four forest towns. All the Austrian camps in our vicinity, as far as Basle, are removed, and the whole country is open to the enemy. Every one is flying to the canton of Basle. A company of Austrians attempted to take post at Richen, but were prevented by the Swiss troops. The French in Suabia have divided themselves into three columns, each of 40,000 men. A part of these troops are on their march for the Lake of Constance. Should the French succeed in their attempts on the Necker, the retreat of the Austrians from Suabia will be cut off.

FRANCFORT, *July* 19.

Extract of a letter.

"The fate of this city is at length decided, and the French are masters of it. I will give the details of what passed during and since the bombardment. After the Archduke Charles had quitted the Lower Rhine, to proceed to the army of the Upper Rhine, after the abandonment of the position of Friedberg, gen. Wartensleben received orders to occupy the post of Bergen, and to maintain himself in it until the main body of the army had entirely passed the Mein; but fearing that he should be turned by the French who might proceed from Friedberg to Hanau, Wartensleben thought proper not to obey the order and retired also beyond the Mein towards Neustrasburg, after having thrown 4000 men into Francfort, whose defence might protect his retreat.

"On the 12th, at five in the evening, the troops shewed themselves near the city. The batteries of the ramparts fired a few shots, to which the besiegers replied from their howitzers. A short time afterwards the city was summoned; the commandant refused. A second summons followed the first; a similar refusal on the part of the commandant.

"The bombardment commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; several parts of the city were set fire to, and many of the inhabitants were killed in their beds.

"The alarm depicted on the countenances of the citizens wandering through the streets, and the dispositions of defence which the Austrians continued to make, formed a striking and terrible scene. At 3 o'clock the firing ceased, and one deputation of the magistrates went to general Wartensleben, while another deputation proceeded to general Jourdan; the former was solicited to capitulate, and the latter to spare the city. General Wartensleben was inflexible; but general Jourdan, on the contrary, received the deputies with great politeness, and testified his regret at being forced to have recourse to such disastrous measures. The capitulation did not take place, and the alarms of the inhabitants became only deeper and better founded; the commandant resolved to defend the city to the last extremity, and prepared fire engines in all parts.

"The next day, at eleven at night, the French recommenced the bombardment from three batteries which they had between the gate of Eschesheim and All Saints. A shower of balls destroyed the buildings that were in the direction of the batteries, and the flames burst forth in several parts. We should have been buried under the ruins of the buildings, if humanity had not induced the French themselves to suspend the bombardment. The French general Kleber carried even his generosity so far as to send three fire engines which he had taken in the environs, with 120 men, without arms, in order to assist in extinguishing the fire; but they were not suffered to enter the city.

"At length general Wartensleben suffered himself to be prevailed upon, and asked leave to surrender; and the next day, the 14th, the capitulation was signed at Bornheim by general Brady and general Kleber.

"The number of houses burnt is 150; among them is a bake house, the house of a Prussian captain, where there was merchandise worth several thousand crowns. The post-office and the prince of Tour and Taxis's palace suffered much.

"The conduct of the French, since their entrance into Francfort, has completely contradicted the idea of implacable hatred which they seem to have vowed against us. The garrison is 1800 strong. The soldiers of the city and burghers have been disarmed."

CAPITULATION.

Of the city of Francfort, at present occupied by the Imperial troops, between M. the baron de Brady, colonel in the emperor's service, invested with powers by the count de Wartensleben, general of artillery, commander of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine, and the general of division Kleber, commander of the left wing of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, authorised by the general in chief, Jourdan, signed at Bornheim, 26th Messidor, 4th year of the French republic.

Art. I. Dating from the moment of the signature of the conditions here announced, there shall be an armistice of 48 hours between the two Imperial and French armies upon the two banks of the Kentz, which shall serve for a line of demarcation, and from its source of the Mein in the Rhine—Granted.

Art. II. At the expiration of the forty-eight hours the general of artillery, count Wartensleben, shall withdraw the Imperial troops from the city of Francfort, and shall convey them to the left bank of the Mein.

Rep. At the expiration of forty-eight hours the troops of the republic shall immediately take possession of the gates of Sarzenhausen, which shall not be given up until the rear of the Austrian column shall have entirely quitted the city.

Art. III. The garrison at present in Francfort shall carry with it its artillery and ammunition, they shall go out with their arms and baggage—Rep. Granted.

Art. IV. The property of the inhabitants shall be respected and secured; no punishment shall be inflicted, no reproach shall be made to the inhabitants for their conduct in former periods—Rep. The inhabitants shall rely in this respect upon French generosity, the sentiments of which they will find in the proclamation of the general in chief, Jourdan, to the inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine; a proclamation of which colonel Brady will be pleased to distribute some copies to the inhabitants.

The capitulation was signed by the two parties at seven in the morning of the above mentioned day.

(Signed) The baron de BRADY,
Colonel of the regiment of Maurey.
KLEBER,
Commander of the left wing of
Sambre and Meuse army.
Conformable to the original.
PAJOL,
Aid-de-camp to general Kleber.

Bonnard, general of the division of reserve of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the magistrates of the city of Francfort.

"Head quarters, Francfort, July 9.

"I give you advice, gentlemen, that in consequence of the will of the general in chief, Jourdan, you will have no requisitions to fulfil, beyond those signed by the commissary in chief of the said army.

"I inform you also, that nobody will force you to receive mandates. Good-will shall be the rule of all our operations.

(Signed) "BONNARD."

A magistrate of the city of Francfort, to his fellow-citizens.

"The commandant of our city, M. Darnaud, has transmitted to us several papers, of which we have thought proper to communicate to you the following:

1. Gentlemen, you will have the complaisance not to deliver any billet for lodging, without a special order being presented to you, signed by me or my secretary, citizen Mulchuot, whose signature in my absence will be valid.

2. You are requested to publish and stick up, chiefly in the public squares, coffee houses and taverns, the order not to receive after the retreat, any person, either soldiers, or belonging to the army, under any pretence whatever. You will be responsible for the disorders committed after this hour.

3. No inhabitant of the city, whoever he be, can, under any pretence, keep one or more soldiers in his house.

4. You will be careful to send me all persons who have complaints to make, or who have received the least insult from a soldier, or any person belonging to the army—justice and satisfaction shall be done to them immediately.

In communicating to our fellow-citizens the good intentions of the French generals, we entreat them to do their utmost to second them, in order to avoid the fatal consequences that may result from the slightest offence of which they may be guilty.

Francfort, July 18.

Desertion is general in the Austrian army. "Within these three days more than 2000 men have surrendered to the French. The regiment of royal Allemande, which they say had obtained its dismission, has deserted in great part with arms and baggage.

The electror palatine has re demanded the troops he had with the Austrian army.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from general S. to one of his friends at Paris.

"Paths of Tyrol, 26 Messidor. (July 14) 1796.

"Here I am, far removed from you, and if I continue to proceed on the route where I am placed, I may re-enter by the way of Strasburg. The army of Italy has truly done incredible things—I put up my prayers, and I will labour heart and soul, that the campaign may finish as it began. We are seriously advanced, and the country through which we have passed, is by no means friendly.

"The commander in chief will not allow me to lose my time for mountains, he has placed me at the entrance of the Tyrol passes. I have sometimes found them difficult to reconnoitre, but always agreeable to ramble over. We have lately given the Austrians a thrash; they abandoned four redoubts, three little camps; we took the cannon, baggage, and mules, and made 200 prisoners, killed and wounded several.—We had three carabineers killed, and a few wounded. The enemy took a strong post, and remained there in two lines, surveying us in their old positions. The intention of general Masséna is to fall on, and to know the force of the enemy in that quarter. Since they lay, in eating, appetite, I am sure, have been reconnoitring along the lake Lugano and [illegible]

"They are still roaming at Trente, but the quiet has a bad digestion."

Operations on the Upper Rhine.

Frankfort, July 19.

A public notice has been given to the citizens here, that the French general in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, has imposed on this city a contribution of 6,000,000 of livres in ready money, and 2,000,000 in kind; to be paid at three payments; the first payment of one third to be made by the 27th instant, and the last third by the 6th of August, under pain of increase of the sum, and military execution.

It was fortunate, that during the bombardment of this city, the wind was calm, otherwise the whole city would have been destroyed.

Another letter, same date.

This morning at two o'clock, we heard an extremely heavy cannonade, which continued till seven, and was directed against the fortress of Konigstein, into which 600 Austrians have thrown themselves.

Mentz is now formally blockaded on all sides, and we no longer receive any intelligence from that city. It is said the Austrians have withdrawn the greater part of their troops from the garrison, and supplied their place with troops of the empire.

The French army of the Sambre and Meuse is now divided into three parts. One column has advanced by Gelhausen to Aschaffenbourg, of which the French have possession; general Lefevre having his head quarters there on the 17th. The second column has passed the Mein near Hanau, and is drawing towards the Obenwald and the Bergstrasse. The third is on its march for the principality of Darmstadt.

The army of the North is likewise on its march; and a part of its advanced guard has arrived here. This is to be employed in the siege of Mentz.

This morning the magistrates put all the blue and green cloth in requisition, as they likewise have all the horses.

The palace of the prince of Tour and Taxis is kept in readiness for general Jourdan.

Every communication with the Upper Rhine is now entirely cut off by the progress of the French.

The gates of Francfort are now shut, and no person can go in or out without a pass from the magistrates, which must be signed by the commandant. Besides the commandant, generals Bonnard, Ernouf, and Breyer are here—Generals Bernadotte, Bonneau, Olivier, and Marceau, have left the city, and the greater part of their troops have passed the Mein.

General Jourdan removed his head quarters the day before yesterday from Rendel to Dieback, and will endeavour to form a junction with general Moreau, who will likewise establish a communication with Buonaparte.

The first payment of the Francfort contribution is already prepared in ready money, and it is supposed that the second will be procured on credit from some other Imperial city.

The minister of the electorate of Brunswick, with the Prussian and Hessian ministers, still remains at Francfort, and is treated by the French generals with great respect as a neutral minister. The arms of Brunswick are still affixed at his house, and the gates are ordered to be open to him and his liveries.

The hereditary prince of Denmark entered this place on the same day it was taken possession of by the French. His highness was conducted by one of the French general Bonnard's adjutants. On the day following he went to Wilemstadt, and yesterday he dined with general Jourdan at Geinhausen.

Coblentz, July 21.

We expect that the ensuing night will be terrible. All the dispositions are made to attack the fortress according to rule. There are arrived heavy artillery, ammunition, and even troops in great numbers; seven batteries mounted with fifty pieces of cannon and mortars, are erected to fire upon the rock, which the besieged persist in thinking impregnable. It is presumed that the bombardment will be particularly directed against the valley.—We expect the night with anxiety. At this moment I write to you, all the batteries are playing. It has been decided between the besiegers and the garrison of Ehrenbreitstein, that no cannon shall be fired upon the town.

BOSTON, *October* 3.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Aug. 9.

The following official note has been sent from the French minister of foreign affairs, to the ambassador Barthelemy, in Switzerland.

"THE French government is informed, that the English, after having stopped, during the war, under the most frivolous pretexts, every neutral vessel, have just given the most positive orders to the commanders of their ships of war to seize, indiscriminately, all the cargoes which they may suppose to be destined for the French.

"Whatever injury France may have sustained from this conduct, she has, nevertheless, continued to give the only example of the most inviolable respect for the law of nations, which constitutes the pledge and security of their civilization. But after having long tolerated the offence of this machiavelian system of policy, she at length finds herself compelled, by the most urgent motives, to have recourse to reprisals against England.

"The Executive Directory therefore, orders all the political agents of the French republic, to inform the different governments that the squadrons and privateers of the republic will act against the ships of every country, in the same manner in which those governments suffer the English to act against them.

"This measure ought not to surprise them, since it would be very easy to demonstrate, that it is imperiously prescribed by necessity, and is only the effect of a lawful defence. If these powers had known how to make their commerce respected by the English, we should have had no occasion to have recourse to this afflicting extremity.

"They will recollect, that the republic of France, ever generous, proposed to all the Belligerent powers to respect commerce! but that this proposition, honourable to the government which made it, and dictated by the most perfect philanthrophy, was rejected with pride by a government accustomed to treat with contempt the most sacred laws of humanity, &c."

NEW-YORK, *October* 6.

Complete ruin of the Austrian army in Italy.

The following is translated from the Moniteur of the 14th inst.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, August 13, a secretary read the following message:

Citizen Directors,

The details that the directory transmitted to you by their message of August 12, on the operations of the army of Italy, were only the prelude to success more brilliant. The commander in chief of that army has transmitted to the directory the history of five memorable days, which assure, for ever, the glory of our arms in those countries.—In five days, behold the campaign finished in Italy! General Wurmser has lost 12,000 men, who have been killed, and 70 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands, together with 120 waggons. The rest of his army is dispersed.

LAR. LEPEAUX, President.

By the executive directory,

LAGARDE, Secretary.

On the proposition of Pastoret, the council decreed, "that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of their country."

IMPORTANT.

Late last evening arrived the ship Hope, captain Hailey, in 41 days from London.—From the late hour the papers were received, we have only time to give the following:

LONDON, *August* 12.

The intelligence which we have this day to relate, is of so awful and tremendous a nature, that we cannot, without considerable agitation and pain, discharge our duty in communicating it to the public. It will excite wonder even in this miraculous campaign, and may perhaps produce some neglect and alarm in a nation that seems familiarised with defeat, and reconciled to disgrace. In the course of one day, we have learnt the tidings of the rout and dispersion of mighty armies, of the abject humiliation and impending ruin of the greatest powers; in one word, of events which seem to us to be little less than a prelude to the total destruction of the established system of Europe.

It was natural and reasonable that the Imperial court should consider Italy as the quarter in which alone the French could be vulnerable. An army scattered over an extensive country, and occupied in constraining a restless and mutinous people, seemed likely to present many favourable points of attack. Towards Italy, therefore, the efforts of Austria appear to have been directed. It was even thought politic to weaken the army of the archduke for the purpose of reinforcing Wurmser, and a large body of men were detached for that object. By these extraordinary exertions general Wurmser found himself at the head of a gallant and well disciplined army of 60,000 men; and that excellent officer seems to have thought himself in a condition to raise the siege of Mantua, and perhaps to effect the recovery of Lombardy. His first successes correspond with the hopes that had been formed from so formidable a force. On the 29th ult. he drove the French from the post of Salo, situated on the west bank of the Lago di Garda, and shortly after expelled them from Brescia, the capital of Breciano.

These successes, however, proved as short lived as they were trivial. The army of Buonaparte had been reinforced by 25,000 men from La Vendee; that unfortunately celebrated country, through which the combined powers so long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French republic, but which has in fact proved the grave of the royalists, and the best nursery of republican soldiers. He withdrew his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force he marched without delay against Wurmser. The dates and particulars of the astonishing events which followed, are so imperfect, that we can only give a very general sketch of them. It appears, however, that Buonaparte attacked the Austrians at Lonido and Salo; and at the first of these places made six hundred prisoners, and killed two thousand men. On the 3d inst. he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line, at Lonado, Castiglionne, and Montechiaro, with such success, as to have killed and wounded 2000, taken thirty field pieces, and made six thousand prisoners, among whom were two general officers.

What the particulars of the events which succeeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but such has been their astonishing and awful result, that in five days (probably from the first to the fifth instant,) twelve thousand Austrians have been made prisoners, six thousand have been killed, seventy pieces of cannon taken, and their whole army completely routed and dispersed. In this short period has been annihilated a numerous, brave, and disciplined army, commanded by one of the most celebrated generals of the age; for the formation of which such extraordinary efforts and sacrifices were made; which was the sole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontier, and in which were dispelled the last fond hopes of the court of Vienna.

As a reflexion necessarily arises on the magnitude of our astonishment at these disposition, and almost miraculous events, and pay a due tribute of admiration to the skill and valour which have wrought such prodigies; but also, astonishment and admiration are lost in feelings of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories, which threaten nothing less than the universal subjugation of Europe. The French are now the undisputed masters of Italy, from the Alps to the Straits of Messina; and whether they parcel it into dependant republics, or still, for a while suffer its wretched princes, trembling in their palaces, to retain a precarious and nominal authority—it is in truth and substance a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the prospect appears, if possible, still more clouded and gloomy. The diet of the empire, assembled at Ratisbon, on the 30th ult. in the last agony of dismay and consternation, passed a decree (which may, perhaps, be one of the last acts of power they will ever exercise!) for imploring the French to grant a peace to the Germanic Body. They accuse the emperor of having protracted hostilities; and his minister recriminated, by ascribing all the calamities of the war to their inactivity and pusillanimity; accusations which may both in part be true—But on what a miserable and desperate footing they must negotiate, may be judged from the circumstance, that they found it necessary to send a deputation of their own number to the French generals, supplicating them to grant protection to their persons and archives! and that they have been compelled to employ the mediation of the king of Prussia for the same humiliating object. It is a gross abuse of language, to dignify by the name of negotiation, the ignominious terms which a conqueror may chuse to dictate to those who are reduced to implore their protection.

Thus, in this proud assembly, the representative of the greatest number of princes and states that were ever united in a political association, obliged to depend for its personal safety upon the precarious mercy and accidental moderation of those who may command the armies of France. This wretched humiliation is not alone deserving of notice as an awful and memorable example of the vicissitude of human affairs; he must be a shallow politician, indeed, who does not perceive that such instances of humiliation are likely to be productive of the most terrible consequences. A victory over the dignity of the established governments of Europe is as important to the French democracy, as a victory over their armies. The one diffuses their opinions as much as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country see all that has been the object of their veneration for so many ages degraded and laid prostrate in the dust; their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the sentiments which produce obedience to government will be extinguished; and the bands of political society loosened and dissolved. While the fabric of the Germanic constitution, with all its faults, has been ever justly accounted one of the chief bulwarks of the established system of Europe, is thus rapidly tumbling to pieces, the situation of the emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant spirit of Hungarian loyalty, which has often, in the most desperate moments, sustained the tottering fortunes of the house of Austria, has on this occasion forsaken him. Hungaria has been deaf to the voice of its distressed sovereign, which in other times has produced such powerful effects on that martial people.

We have received authentic intelligence that general Kleber has entered Ratisbon; but the particulars of his negotiation (for so it will still be ridiculously called) with the captive diet, have not reached us. We have also reason to believe, that some wretched terms of capitulation, which by the courtesy of Europe, may be called a treaty of peace, have by this been granted by the French to the emperor at Munich. The term negotiation may be applied to such transactions, but negotiation implies at least some equality. There is no negotiation between a conqueror and a suppliant.

Whether the victorious republicans will condescend to listen to the supplications of Mr. Pitt, and vouchsafe to include him in the conditions which they may grant to the governments of Europe on their surrender, we know not; and amidst the struggling sentiments of shame, sorrow, terror and indignation, which at this moment fill our minds, we had almost said we cared not.

The probability seems rather against a peace with Great-Britain. The emperor is too much overwhelmed by his own calamities and dangers, and too urgently pressed by the necessity of an immediate accommodation, to be solicitous about the interests of an ally, whose destructive friendship has been the source of all his misfortunes, and in the race of suppliant ambassadors to Paris, Mr. Hammond seems likely to be outrun.

The detestation of the republicans, against a minister whose incendiary intrigues they believe to have stirred up all their foreign and domestic enemies, is still unexhausted; and they can have little inducement to grant terms, however humiliating, to a power whom they may injure materially, and which can scarcely, in any important interest, injure them.

We are perfectly sensible that some part of the language may be called inconsistent with that earnest and uniform desire of peace, which we have expressed since the commencement of this unfortunate contest: but there will not be the slightest real inconsistency in the conduct of the warmest enemies of the war, if they reprobate with equal warmth such conditions of peace as Mr. Pitt is likely to obtain. The contrary conduct would in fact be grossly inconsistent. His ignominious peace will be the natural fruit of his abominable war. No man can detest the one, without abhorring the other.—The articles of peace will in truth be the best commentary on the nature of the war. Its principles and effects will be there written in characters that cannot be mistaken. Reasoning will then be superseded, controversy silenced, and folly herself

be instructed. All those fatal consequences which were predicted by sagacity and foresight, and ridiculed by presumptuous and infatuated ignorance will, by that ruinous and ignominious treaty, be converted into history and record.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 5.*

The following letter from Mr. Donaldson, dated at Leghorn the 2d of July last, shows that the measures taken to effect a treaty beween the United States and Tunis, had not then succeeded. It is published for the purpose expressed in the letter itself. It it also to be noted, that no treaty has yet been made with Tripoli.

Copy of a letter from Joseph Donaldson, to Stephen Cathalan, consul of the United States at Marseilles, dated Leghorn July 3, 1796, and received at the Department of State.

SIR,

This moment I am informed by letter from Tunis, that the American schooner Eliza, Samuel Graves, has been sent in there by one of their privateers, contrary to an arrangement made by me in November last, and which will not expire until the 8th of this instant.

You will do well to caution my countrymen against the cruisers of Tunis and Tripoli.

Signed, JOSEPH DONALDSON, Jun.

The following extract is copied from a London paper of July 30, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Alicant, June 28.

"The beginning of this month a most terrible and obstinate battle was fought near Corsica, between an Algerine rover and two Neapolitan frigates, joined by one of the Pope's garda costas. The action was severe, long, and bloody; it lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, without intermission; the combatants were for a long time within pistol shot of each other. The pirate suffered much, being most of the time beween an incessant and well directed fire, which cut away great part of their rigging, and made terrible havock amongst the men; yet the ruffians fought with an uncommon degree of desperation, and attempted many times to board, but were as often repulsed wtih great loss. The captain and all the officers were killed in the heat of the action—the former had both his legs taken off by a chain-shot, as he was firing a blunderbuss, yet the Barbarian refused to be taken from the deck, and died whilst giving the word of command. This loss did not in the least intimidate the terrible crew, who fought like furies, swearing in various tongues they would not strike while a man or boy was left alive—The Christians were equally obstinate, and fought like lions throughout the whole conflict and shewed great bravery and skill—they were to a man fully determined to conquer or die. Unluckily one of the frigates, which bore the greatest stress in the action, took fire, and in spite of every exertion, soon blew up, when most of the crew perished. Another misfortune presented itself a short time after, which was the loss of the Pope's cruiser, which was sunk by the enemy's shot, after a gallant resistance. In this situation the other frigate was obliged to be towed away, leaving the Algerine like a log upon the water, having her fore and main-mast carried away by the board, and her hull so much pierced and shattered, that it was almost impossible she could ever fetch Algiers.—The pirate fought under the bloody flag, and mounted 34 guns, besides patteraroes; the frigates had 20 guns each, and the Pope's cruiser 10, and 8 swivels."

Annapolis, October 13.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For Kent county, William Spencer, William Barroll, Robert Buchanan and John Lambert Wilmer, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, Horatio Ridout, John Chew Thomas, William Brogden and Edward Hall, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, Elijah Merryman, John Tolly Worthington, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. and James Carroll, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Walter Bowie, Allen Bowie Duckett, George Calvert and William Baker, Esquires.

For Frederick county, Valentine Brocher, Allen Quynn, jun. William Beatty and David Shriver, Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, David M'Mechen and Robert Smith, Esquires.

For Washington county, John Celler, Thomas Bowles, James M'Clain and Robert Douglass, Esquires.

For Allegany county, John Conrad Beatty, Daniel Clark, jun. Aza Ball and Benjamin Tomlinson, Esquires.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHEATLY'S TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatum, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder bags, silk powder puffs, crapes irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

For SALE,

A LOT containing three acres and three quarters of an acre of land, in the City of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of POWDER HOUSE HILL, on which there is a brick dwelling house.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

October 7, 1796.

DEPENDING, as I do in my present situation, upon receiving punctual payment of interest due me on bond, and otherwise, I request the favour of all those who are indebted, and more especially those who owe interest from two to seven years and upwards, that they would take notice, that I desire payment of all arrears of interest, on or before the 10th day of November next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of compelling payment by every method in my power, not only of such interest but principal also. I greatly dislike the trouble of dunning gentlemen by repeated applications, and have therefore thought it best for those concerned, as well as myself, to give this general notice.

Not being constantly in Annapolis any payment of interest to Henry Hall, jun. who lives at my house in town, will be good, he is authorised to receive for me, his receipt shall be deemed and taken as payment for the sum therein specified.

J. HALL.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Piscataway, 1st October, which if not taken up before the 1st of January, 1797, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LEONARD ROBEY, Charles county, near Piscataway.
Mr. Henry Roberts, Charles county.
James Fenwick, Esq; Pomonkey.
Mr. Patrick M'Elderry, merchant, Piscataway.
Mr. Peter Saveree, Piscataway, P. G. county.
Miss Diggs, Warburton.
Thomas Wedding, Charles county.
Nancey Adams, Piscataway, P. George's.
Mrs. Mary Hesselius, Oxen Hill, Pr. George's.
Mr. Simon F. Jordon, care of Mr. Wm. M'Caulland, Piscat.
Capt. Daniel D. Addison, care of Noble Baynes, Esq; Piscty.
Mr. Horatio Clagett, at Mr. Clemonson, Alexandria,
Mr. Elisha Athey, Piscataway, Maryland.
Col. Wm. Lyles, Broad creek.
Mr. Loyd M. Lowe, P. G. county.
Mrs. Nancey Wallace, at Mr. Lingan's, Oxen Hill.
Benjamin Cawood, Esq; near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, 30th September, 1796.

GEORGE BOSWELL, John Barnes, William Baker. Clerk of Charles county, rev. Mr. Compton, Gerard Caseen, William Cartwright, Esq; St. Mary's, Thomas C. Clements. Walter Dorsey (2). John Fenwick. Joseph Green. William Halkerston, Mrs. Mary Hughes. Joseph Lockey, Henry Lyon, Walter Lyon. Mungo Muschett, Thomas Marshall (2), John Moran, sen. Richard Mason, Walter Macall. Bennet Neale. Basil Spalding, Samuel Swann, Alexander Scott (2). John Baptist Thompson, George Tubman. William Warthing, John Baker Warthan, William Whittey, Philip Wedding.

MATTHEW BLAIR, D. P. M.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Executrix,
M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD, } Executors.

Beard's Habitation, April 23, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the city of Annapolis, at the sign of the FOUNTAIN-INN, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BRYCE formerly kept boarding-house, between Church and South-east-streets, in the said city; being well provided with good beds and stabling, and all kinds of the best of liquors, will thankfully be obliged for the custom of his friends, and the patronage of a generous public; anxious to please he is determined to have good hostlers and waiters, and to those who will honour him with their custom, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.

HENRY CRIST.

Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 25th day of October, instant, in Dorchester county, at the plantation where RICHARD PATTISON now resides, on James's Island,

SUNDRY personal property, to wit: A number of cattle, sheep, and hogs, belonging to the estate of JAMES PATTISON, deceased. Sale for cash only.

JACOB PATTISON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, October 5, 1796.

THE subscriber wants to employ a person who is careful, industrious, and well acquainted with farming, to take the management of a farm and a parcel of hands on Severn river the next ensuing year, for such a one liberal wages will be given. None need apply but those that can come well recommended.

FRANCIS THO. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, October 3, 1796.

A very valuable PLANTATION for SALE.

On Monday the 24th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation; this plantation contains 581 acres of good land, in complete order, of which 200 acres are in wood, 25 acres of meadow may be made with very small expence; on it there is a dwelling house, three tobacco houses, and all other necessary out houses in good repair, three orchards, the soil well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat and corn; it is situate three miles from Nottingham, on Patuxent, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and one mile from Selby's Landing. A clear and perfect title will be made. The terms of sale will be bond with security, carrying interest, for the payment of one third part of the purchase money within six months, one third within twelve months, and the residue within eighteen months. The subscriber, dwelling on the land, will shew it to any one desirous of inspecting it.

EDWARD BOTELER.

Prince George's county, September 23, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday night the 16th instant, a dark mulatto woman slave named NAN, about twenty-one years of age, stout made, sullen look, has no hair on the top of her head, and always wears her hat for fear of being discovered; had on country made cloaths, took with her a light coloured petticoat and jacket, French fashion; she was raised by JOHN FORBES, Charles county, state of Maryland. I have reason to believe some evil person has took her away. For taking her up in town I will give eight dollars, if twenty miles twelve dollars, if forty miles fifteen, and if out of the county the above reward, and all reasonable charges on delivering her to me, No. 41, Howard-street.

JAMES SMITH.

Baltimore, September 26, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself MINTA, and says she belongs to captain WALTER SMITH, of Calvert county, she appears to be about 18 or 19 years of age, and pretty tall. Her master is desired to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge her prison fees, and other charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 15, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, and says he belongs to a Mr. PITNEY, of Charles-town, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and that he was sold by Mr. Robert C. Hall, of this county, to Mr. Pitney about twelve months ago, who at that time was a resident of Montgomery or Frederick county; his apparel appears to be his last winter's cloathing, which is very much worn. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Anne Arundel county Levy court will meet on the third Wednesday of October next, at the city of Annapolis, to appoint supervisors of the public roads; all persons inclined to execute that trust are requested to attend at Annapolis on that day.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tan-yard formerly occupied by Mr. BAKER, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

Operations on the Upper Rhine.

Francfort, July 19.

A public notice has been given to the citizens here, that the French general in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, has impoſed on this city a contribution of 6,000,000 of livres in ready money, and 2,000,000 in kind; to be paid at three payments; the firſt payment of one third to be made by the 27th inſtant, and the laſt third by the 6th of Auguſt, under pain of increaſe of the ſum, and military execution.

It was fortunate, that during the bombardment of this city, the wind was calm, otherwiſe the whole city would have been deſtroyed.

Another letter, ſame date.

This morning at two o'clock, we heard an extremely heavy cannonade, which continued till ſeven, and was directed againſt the fortreſs of Konigſtein, into which 600 Auſtrians have thrown themſelves.

Mentz is now formally blockaded on all ſides, and we no longer receive any intelligence from that city. It is ſaid the Auſtrians have withdrawn the greater part of their troops from the garriſon, and ſupplied their place with troops of the empire.

The French army of the Sambre and Meuſe is now divided into three parts. One column has advanced by Gelhauſen to Aſchaffenbourg, of which the French have poſſeſſion; general Lefevre having his head quarters there on the 17th. The ſecond column has paſſed the Mein near Hanau, and is drawing towards the Obenwald and the Bergſtraſſe. The third is on its march for the principality of Darmſtadt.

The army of the North is likewiſe on its march; and a part of its advanced guard has arrived here. This is to be employed in the ſiege of Mentz.

This morning the magiſtrates put all the blue and green cloth in requiſition, as they likewiſe have all the horſes.

The palace of the prince of Tour and Taxis is kept in readineſs for general Jourdan.

Every communication with the Upper Rhine is now entirely cut off by the progreſs of the French.

The gates of Francfort are now ſhut, and no perſon can go in or out without a paſs from the magiſtrates, which muſt be ſigned by the commandant. Beſides the commandant, generals Bonnard, Ernouf, and Breyer are here—Generals Bernadotte, Bonneau, Olivier, and Marceau, have left the city, and the greater part of their troops have paſſed the Mein.

General Jourdan removed his head quarters the day before yeſterday from Rendel to Dieback, and will endeavour to form a junction with general Moreau, who will likewiſe eſtabliſh a communication with Buonaparte.

The firſt payment of the Francfort contribution is already prepared in ready money, and it is ſuppoſed that the ſecond will be procured on credit from ſome other Imperial city.

The miniſter of the electorate of Brunſwick, with the Pruſſian and Heſſian miniſters, ſtill remains at Francfort, and is treated by the French generals with great reſpect as a neutral miniſter. The arms of Brunſwick are ſtill affixed at his houſe, and the gates are ordered to be open to him and his liveries.

The hereditary prince of Denmark entered this place on the ſame day it was taken poſſeſſion of by the French. His highneſs was conducted by one of the French general Bonnard's adjutants. On the day following he went to Wilemſtadt, and yeſterday he dined with general Jourdan at Geinhauſſen.

Coblentz, July 21.

We expect that the enſuing night will be terrible. All the diſpoſitions are made to attack the fortreſs according to rule. There are arrived heavy artillery, ammunition, and even troops in great numbers; ſeven batteries mounted with fifty pieces of cannon and mortars, are erected to fire upon the rock, which the beſieged perſiſt in thinking impregnable. It is preſumed that the bombardment will be particularly directed againſt the valley.—We expect the night with anxiety. At this moment I write to you, all the batteries are playing. It has been decided between the beſiegers and the garriſon of Ehrenbreitſtein, that no cannon ſhall be fired upon the town.

BOSTON, *October 3.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Aug. 9.

The following official note has been ſent from the French miniſter of foreign affairs, to the ambaſſador Barthelemy, in Switzerland.

"THE French government is informed, that the Engliſh, after having ſtopped, during the war, under the moſt frivolous pretexts, every neutral veſſel, have juſt given the moſt poſitive orders to the commanders of their ſhips of war to ſeize, indiſcriminately, all the cargoes which they may ſuppoſe to be deſtined for the French.

"Whatever injury France may have ſuſtained from this conduct, ſhe has, nevertheleſs, continued to give the only example of the moſt inviolable reſpect for the law of nations, which conſtitutes the pledge and ſecurity of their civilization. But after having long tolerated the offence of this machiavelian ſyſtem of policy, ſhe at length finds herſelf compelled, by the moſt urgent motives, to have recourſe to reprizals againſt England.

"The Executive Directory therefore, orders all the political agents of the French republic, to inform the different governments that the ſquadrons and privateers of the republic will act againſt the ſhips of every country, in the ſame manner in which thoſe governments ſuffer the Engliſh to act againſt them.

"This meaſure ought not to ſurpriſe them, ſince it would be very eaſy to demonſtrate, that it is imperiouſly preſcribed by neceſſity, and is only the effect of a lawful defence. If theſe powers had known how to make their commerce reſpected by the Engliſh, we ſhould have had no occaſion to have recourſe to this afflicting extremity.

"They will recollect, that the republic of France, ever generous, propoſed to all the Belligerent powers to reſpect commerce! but that this propoſition, honourable to the government which made it, and dictated by the moſt perfect philanthrophy, was rejected with pride by a government accuſtomed to treat with contempt the moſt ſacred laws of humanity, &c."

NEW-YORK, *October 6.*

Complete ruin of the Auſtrian army in Italy.

The following is tranſlated from the Moniteur of the 14th inſt.

In the ſitting of the Council of Five Hundred, Auguſt 13, a ſecretary read the following meſſage:

Citizen Directors,

The details that the directory tranſmitted to you by their meſſage of Auguſt 12, on the operations of the army of Italy, were only the prelude to ſucceſs more brilliant. The commander in chief of that army has tranſmitted to the directory the hiſtory of five memorable days, which aſſure, for ever, the glory of our arms in thoſe countries.—In five days, behold the campaign finiſhed in Italy! General Wurmſer has loſt 12,000 men, who have been killed, and 70 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands, together with 120 waggons. The reſt of his army is diſperſed.

LAR. LEPEAUX, Preſident.

By the executive directory,

LAGARDE, Secretary.

On the propoſition of Paſtoret, the council decreed, "that the army of Italy has not ceaſed to deſerve well of their country."

IMPORTANT.

Late laſt evening arrived the ſhip Hope, captain Hailey, in 41 days from London.—From the late hour the papers were received, we have only time to give the following:

LONDON, *Auguſt 12.*

The intelligence which we have this day to relate, is of ſo awful and tremendous a nature, that we cannot, without conſiderable agitation and pain, diſcharge our duty in communicating it to the public. It will excite wonder even in this miraculous campaign, and may perhaps produce ſome neglect and alarm in a nation that ſeems familiariſed with defeat, and reconciled to diſgrace. In the courſe of one day, we have learnt the tidings of the rout and diſperſion of mighty armies, of the abject humiliation and impending ruin of the greateſt powers; in one word, of events which ſeem to us to be little leſs than a prelude to the total deſtruction of the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of Europe.

It was natural and reaſonable that the Imperial court ſhould conſider Italy as the quarter in which alone the French could be vulnerable. An army ſcattered over an extenſive country, and occupied in conſtraining a reſtleſs and mutinous people, ſeemed likely to preſent many favourable points of attack. Towards Italy, therefore, the efforts of Auſtria appear to have been directed. It was even thought politic to weaken the army of the archduke for the purpoſe of reinforcing Wurmſer, and a large body of men were detached for that object. By theſe extraordinary exertions general Wurmſer found himſelf at the head of a gallant and well diſciplined army of 60,000 men; and that excellent officer ſeems to have thought himſelf in a condition to raiſe the ſiege of Mantua, and perhaps to effect the recovery of Lombardy. His firſt ſucceſſes correſpond with the hopes that had been formed from ſo formidable a force. On the 29th ult. he drove the French from the poſt of Salo, ſituated on the weſt bank of the Lago di Garda, and ſhortly after expelled them from Breſcia, the capital of Breſciano.

Theſe ſucceſſes, however, proved as ſhort lived as they were trivial. The army of Buonaparte had been reinforced by 25,000 men from La Vendee; that unfortunately celebrated country, through which the combined powers ſo long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French republic, but which has in fact proved the grave of the royaliſts, and the beſt nurſery of republican ſoldiers. He withdrew his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force he marched without delay againſt Wurmſer. The dates and particulars of the aſtoniſhing events which followed, are ſo imperfect, that we can only give a very general ſketch of them. It appears, however, that Buonaparte attacked the Auſtrians at Lonado and Salo; and at the firſt of theſe places made ſix hundred priſoners, and killed two thouſand men. On the 3d inſt. he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line, at Lonado, Caſtiglionne, and Montechiaro, with ſuch ſucceſs, as to have killed and wounded 2000, taken thirty field pieces, and made ſix thouſand priſoners, among whom were two general officers.

What the particulars of the events which ſucceeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but ſuch has been their aſtoniſhing and awful reſult, that in five days (probably from the firſt to the ſixth inſtant,) twelve thouſand Auſtrians have been made priſoners, ſix thouſand have been killed, ſeventy pieces of cannon taken, and their whole army completely routed and diſperſed. In this ſhort period has been annihilated a numerous, brave, and diſciplined army, commanded by one of the moſt celebrated generals of the age; for the formation of which ſuch extraordinary efforts and ſacrifices were made; which was the ſole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontier, and in which were depoſited the laſt ſtrong hopes of the court of Vienna.

At ſo ſolemn moments we might expect to ſee aſtoniſhment at theſe ſtupendous, and almoſt incredible events, and pay a due tribute of admiration to the ſkill and valour which have wrought ſuch prodigies; but aſtoniſhment and admiration are loſt in feelings of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories, which threaten nothing leſs than the univerſal ſubjugation of Europe. The French are now the undiſputed maſters of Italy, from the Alps to the Straits of Meſſina; and whether they parcel it into dependant republics, or ſtill, for a while ſuffer its wretched princes, trembling in their palaces, to retain a precarious and nominal authority—it is in truth and ſubſtance a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the proſpect appears, if poſſible, ſtill more clouded and gloomy. The diet of the empire, aſſembled at Ratiſbon, on the 30th ult. in the laſt agony of diſmay and conſternation, paſſed a decree (which may, perhaps, be one of the laſt acts of power they will ever exerciſe!) for imploring the French to grant a peace to the Germanic Body. They accuſe the emperor of having protracted hoſtilities; and his miniſter recriminated, by aſcribing all the calamities of the war to their inactivity and puſillanimity; accuſations which may both in part be true—But on what a miſerable and deſperate footing they muſt negotiate, may be judged from the circumſtance, that they found it neceſſary to ſend a depuration of their own number to the French generals, ſupplicating them to grant protection to their perſons and archives! and that they have been compelled to employ the mediation of the king of Pruſſia for the ſame humiliating object. It is a groſs abuſe of language, to dignify by the name of negotiation, the ignominious terms which a conqueror may chuſe to dictate to thoſe who are reduced to implore their protection.

Thus, is this proud aſſembly, the repreſentative of the greateſt number of princes and ſtates that were ever united in a political aſſociation, obliged to depend for its perſonal ſafety upon the precarious mercy and accidental moderation of thoſe who may command the armies of France. This wretched humiliation is not alone deſerving of notice as an awful and memorable example of the viciſſitude of human affairs; he muſt be a ſhallow politician, indeed, who does not perceive that ſuch inſtances of humiliation are likely to be productive of the moſt terrible conſequences. A victory over the dignity of the eſtabliſhed governments of Europe is as important to the French democracy, as a victory over their armies. The one diffuſes their opinions as much as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country ſee all that has been the object of their veneration for ſo many ages degraded and laid proſtrate in the duſt; their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the ſentiments which produce obedience to government will be extinguiſhed; and the bands of political ſociety looſened and diſſolved. While the fabric of the Germanic conſtitution, with all its faults, has been ever juſtly accounted one of the chief bulwarks of the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of Europe, is thus rapidly tumbling to pieces, the ſituation of the emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant ſpirit of Hungarian loyalty, which has often, in the moſt deſperate moments, ſuſtained the tottering fortunes of the houſe of Auſtria, has on this occaſion forſaken him. Hungaria has been deaf to the voice of its diſtreſſed ſovereign, which in other times has produced ſuch powerful effects on that martial people.

We have received authentic intelligence that general Kleber has entered Ratiſbon; but the particulars of his negotiation (for ſo it will ſtill be ridiculouſly called) with the captive diet, have not reached us. We have alſo reaſon to believe, that ſome wretched terms of capitulation, which by the courteſy of Europe, may be called a treaty of peace, have by this been granted by the French to the emperor at Munich. The term negotiation may be applied to ſuch tranſactions, but negotiation implies at leaſt ſome equality. There is no negotiation between a conqueror and a ſuppliant.

Whether the victorious republicans will condeſcend to liſten to the ſupplications of Mr. Pitt, and vouchſafe to include him in the conditions which they may grant to the governments of Europe on their ſurrender, we know not; and amidſt the ſtruggling ſentiments of ſhame, ſorrow, terror and indignation, which at this moment fill our minds, we had almoſt ſaid we cared not.

The probability ſeems rather againſt a peace with Great-Britain. The emperor is too much overwhelmed by his own calamities and dangers, and too urgently preſſed by the neceſſity of an immediate accommodation, to be ſolicitous about the intereſts of an ally, whoſe deſtructive friendſhip has been the ſource of all his misfortunes, and in the race of ſuppliant ambaſſadors to Paris, Mr. Hammond ſeems likely to be outrun.

The deteſtation of the republicans, againſt a miniſter whoſe incendiary intrigues they believe to have ſtirred up all their foreign and domeſtic enemies, is ſtill unexhauſted; and they can have little inducement to grant terms, however humiliating, to a power whom they may injure materially, and which can ſcarcely, in any important intereſt, injure them.

We are perfectly ſenſible that ſome part of the language may be called inconſiſtent with that earneſt and uniform deſire of peace, which we have expreſſed ſince the commencement of this unfortunate conteſt: but there will not be the ſlighteſt real inconſiſtency in the conduct of the warmeſt enemies of the war, if they reprobate with equal warmth ſuch conditions of peace as Mr. Pitt is likely to obtain. The contrary conduct would in fact be groſsly inconſiſtent. His ignominious peace will be the natural fruit of his abominable war. No man can deteſt the one, without abhorring the other.—The articles of peace will in truth be the beſt commentary on the nature of the war. Its principles and effects will be there written in characters that cannot be miſtaken. Reaſoning will then be ſuperſeded, controverſy ſilenced, and folly herſelf

be instructed. All those fatal consequences which were predicted by sagacity and foresight, and ridiculed by presumptuous and infatuated ignorance will, by that ruinous and ignominious treaty, be converted into history and record.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 5.*

The following letter from Mr. Donaldson, dated at Leghorn the 2d of July last, shows that the measures taken to effect a treaty between the United States and Tunis, had not then succeeded. It is published for the purpose expressed in the letter itself. It it also to be noted, that no treaty has yet been made with Tripoli.

Copy of a letter from Joseph Donaldson, to Stephen Cathalan, consul of the United States at Marseilles, dated Leghorn July 3, 1796, and received at the Department of State.

Sir,

This moment I am informed by letter from Tunis, that the American schooner Eliza, Samuel Graves, has been sent in there by one of their privateers, contrary to an arrangement made by me in November last, and which will not expire until the 8th of this instant.

You will do well to caution my countrymen against the cruisers of Tunis and Tripoli.

Signed, JOSEPH DONALDSON, Jun.

The following extract is copied from a London paper of July 30, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Alicant, June 28.

"The beginning of this month a most terrible and obstinate battle was fought near Corsica, between an Algerine rover and two Neapolitan frigates, joined by one of the Pope's garda costas. The action was severe, long, and bloody; it lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, without intermission; the combatants were for a long time within pistol shot of each other. The pirate suffered much, being most of the time between an incessant and well directed fire, which cut away great part of their rigging, and made terrible havock amongst the men; yet the ruffians fought with an uncommon degree of desperation, and attempted many times to board, but were as often repulsed with great loss. The captain and all the officers were killed in the heat of the action—the former had both his legs taken off by a chain-shot, as he was firing a blunderbuss, yet the Barbarian refused to be taken from the deck, and died whilst giving the word of command. This loss did not in the least intimidate the terrible crew, who fought like furies, swearing in various tongues they would not strike while a man or boy was left alive—The Christians were equally obstinate, and fought like lions throughout the whole conflict and shewed great bravery and skill—they were to a man fully determined to conquer or die. Unluckily one of the frigates, which bore the greatest stress in the action, took fire, and in spite of every exertion, soon blew up, when most of the crew perished. Another misfortune presented itself a short time after, which was the loss of the Pope's cruiser, which was sunk by the enemy's shot, after a gallant resistance. In this situation the other frigate was obliged to be towed away, leaving the Algerine like a log upon the water, having her fore and main-mast carried away by the board, and her hull so much pierced and shattered, that it was almost impossible she could ever fetch Algiers.—The pirate fought under the bloody flag, and mounted 34 guns, besides patteraroes; the frigates had 20 guns each, and the Pope's cruiser 10, and 8 swivels."

Annapolis, October 13.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For Kent county, William Spencer, William Barroll, Robert Buchanan and John Lambert Wilmer, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, Horatio Ridout, John Chew Thomas, William Brogden and Edward Hall, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, Elijah Merryman, John Tolly Worthington, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. and James Carroll, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Walter Bowie, Allen Bowie Duckett, George Calvert and William Baker, Esquires.

For Frederick county, Valentine Brother, Allen Quynn, jun. William Beatty and David Shriver, Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, David M'Mechen and Robert Smith, Esquires.

For Washington county, John Celler, Thomas Bowles, James M'Clain and Robert Douglas, Esquires.

For Allegany county, John Conrad Beatty, Daniel Clark, jun. Aza Beall and Benjamin Tomlinson, Esquires.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHEATLY'S TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as combs, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder bags, silk powder puffs, crisping irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

For SALE,

A LOT containing three acres and three quarters of an acre of land, in the City of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of POWDER HOUSE HILL, on which there is a brick dwelling house.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

October 7, 1796.

DEPENDING, as I do in my present situation, upon receiving punctual payment of interest due me on bond, and otherwise, I request the favour of all those who are indebted, and more especially those who owe interest from two to seven years and upwards, that they would take notice, that I desire payment of all arrears of interest, on or before the 10th day of November next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of compelling payment by every method in my power, not only of such interest but principal also. I greatly dislike the trouble of dunning gentlemen by repeated applications, and have therefore thought it best for those concerned, as well as myself, to give this general notice.

Not being constantly in Annapolis any payment of interest to Henry Hall, jun. who lives at my house in town, will be good, he is authorised to receive for me, his receipt shall be deemed and taken as payment for the sum therein specified.

J. HALL.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Piscataway, 1st October, which if not taken up before the 1st of January, 1797, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LEONARD ROBEY, Charles county, near Piscataway.
Mr. Henry Roberts, Charles county.
James Fenwick, Esq; Pomonkey.
Mr. Patrick M'Elderry, merchant, Piscataway.
Mr. Peter Saveree, Piscataway, P. G. county.
Miss Diggs, Warburton.
Thomas Wedding, Charles county.
Nancey Adams, Piscataway, P. George's.
Mrs. Mary Hesselius, Oxen Hill, Pr. George's.
Mr. Simon F. Jordon, care of Mr. Wm. M'Caulland, Pisct.
Capt. Daniel D. Addison, care of Noble Baynes, Esq; Pisct.
Mr. Horatio Clagett, at Mr. Clemonson, Alexandria.
Mr. Elisha Athey, Piscataway, Maryland.
Col. Wm. Lyles, Broad creek.
Mr. Loyd M. Lowe, P. G. county.
Mrs. Nancey Wallace, at Mr. Lingan's, Oxen Hill.
Benjamin Cawood, Esq; near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, 30th September, 1796.

GEORGE BOSWELL, John Barnes, William Baker. Clerk of Charles county, rev. Mr. Compton, Gerard Caseen, William Cartwright, Esq; St. Mary's, Thomas C. Clements. Walter Dorsey (2). John Fenwick. Joseph Green. William Halkerston, Mrs. Mary Hughes. Joseph Lockey, Henry Lyon, Walter Lyon. Mungo Muschett, Thomas Marshall (2), John Moran, sen. Richard Mason, Walter Macall. Bennet Neale. Basil Spalding, Samuel Swann, Alexander Scott (2). John Baptist Thompson, George Tubman. William Warthing, John Baker Warthan, William Whittey, Philip Wedding.

MATTHEW BLAIR, D. P. M.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Executrix,
M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD, } Executors.

Beard's Habitation, April 23, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the city of Annapolis, at the sign of the FOUNTAIN-INN, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BRYCE formerly kept boarding-house, between Church and South-east-streets, In the said city; being well provided with good beds and stabling, and all kinds of the best of liquors, will thankfully be obliged for the custom of his friends, and the patronage of a generous public; anxious to please he is determined to have good hostlers and waiters, and to those who will honour him with their custom, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.

HENRY CRIST.

Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 25th day of October, instant, in Dorchester county, at the plantation where RICHARD PATTISON now resides, on James's Island,

SUNDRY personal property, to wit: A number of cattle, sheep, and hogs, belonging to the estate of JAMES PATTISON, deceased. Sale for cash only.

JACOB PATTISON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, October 5, 1796.

THE subscriber wants to employ a person who is careful, industrious, and well acquainted with farming, to take the management of a farm and a parcel of hands on Severn river the next ensuing year, for such a one liberal wages will be given. None need apply but those that can come well recommended.

FRANCIS THO. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, October 3, 1796.

A very valuable PLANTATION for SALE.

On Monday the 24th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation; this plantation contains 583 acres of good land, in complete order, of which 200 acres are in wood, 25 acres of meadow may be made with very small expence; on it there is a dwelling house, three tobacco houses, and all other necessary out houses in good repair, three orchards, the soil well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat and corn; it is situate three miles from Nottingham, on Patuxent, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and one mile from Selby's Landing. A clear and perfect title will be made. The terms of sale will be bond with security, carrying interest, for the payment of one third part of the purchase money within six months, one third within twelve months, and the residue within eighteen months. The subscriber, dwelling on the land, will shew it to any one desirous of inspecting it.

EDWARD BOTELER.

Prince George's county, September 23, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday night the 16th instant, a dark mulatto woman slave named NAN, about twenty one years of age, stout made, sullen look, has no hair on the top of her head, and always wears her hat for fear of being discovered; had on country made cloaths; took with her a light coloured petticoat and jacket, French fashion; she was raised by JOHN FORBES, Charles county, State of Maryland. I have reason to believe some evil person has took her away. For taking her up in town I will give eight dollars, if twenty miles twelve dollars, if forty miles fifteen, and if out of the county the above reward, and all reasonable charges on delivering her to me, No. 41, Howard-street.

JAMES SMITH.

Baltimore, September 26, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself MINTA, and says she belongs to captain WALTER SMITH, of Calvert county, she appears to be about 18 or 19 years of age, and pretty tall. Her master is desired to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge her prison fees, and other charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 15, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, and says he belongs to a Mr. PITNEY, of Charles-town, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and that he was sold by Mr. Robert C. Hall, of this county, to Mr. Pitney about twelve months ago, who at that time was a resident of Montgomery or Frederick county; his apparel appears to be his last winter's cloathing, which is very much worn. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Anne Arundel county Levy court will meet on the third Wednesday of October next, at the city of Annapolis, to appoint supervisors of the public roads; all persons inclined to execute that trust are requested to attend at Annapolis on that day.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tan-yard formerly occupied by Mr. BAYER, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 29th inſtant, for the purpoſes declared in the ſaid decree,

THE four following tracts of LAND, deviſed by ROBERT HENDLY COURTS, late of Charles county, deceaſed, to his ſon DANIEL COURTS, to wit: Part of THOMAS'S CHOICE, containing one hundred acres; VERINO, containing fifty acres, more or leſs; HAW POINT, containing fifty acres, more or leſs, and LIVERPOOL POINT, containing thirty-two acres, more or leſs; the above-mentioned tracts of land are ſituate in Durham Pariſh, in Charles county, upon the Patowmack river, about fifty miles below the Federal city, and from every information that I have received reſpecting their quality, they are good farming and planting lands, and have a ſufficiency of wood and timber to ſupport them. The ſale will begin at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, and the whole of the lands will be ſold in one lot, or ſeparately, as may be deemed moſt advantagous to the perſons concerned. The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond with ſecurity for the payment of one half the purchaſe money within nine months, and the reſidue within fifteen months, with intereſt, from the day of ſale.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Truſtee.

October 1, 1796.

Anne-Arundel county, September 29, 1796.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Wharfe's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 16th of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, for ready caſh,

ABOUT twenty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of women and children, boys and girls, and one man, many of whom are very valuable and likely. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, September 29, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having claims againſt JOHN WEEMS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the executrix or executor on or before the 16th of November next, as it is their determination to cloſe the adminiſtration as ſoon as poſſible.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to diſpoſe of a houſe and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late houſe of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN, Surviving partner.

October 5, 1796.

On Thurſday the 20th day of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, if not ſold at private ſale before that day,

THE plantation where Mr. RICHARD WELLS formerly lived, in Anne-Arundel county, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR containing 193¾ acres; alſo another ſmall tract containing 77¼ acres; theſe tracts will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe may view the land, and for terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis. If the above-mentioned tracts of lands ſhould not be ſold, they will then be offered for rent, with or without hands.

HENRY JOHNSON.

September 28, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday the 27th day of October next, on the premiſes, for CASH,

A BRICK HOUSE, ſituated on School-ſtreet, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Eſquire, and now in the occupation of Mr. DANIEL ADDISON, it has eight rooms, beſides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a ſtable ſufficient for twelve horſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe is requeſted to apply to the ſubſcriber. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 15th of March next.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 29, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY of SHREWSBURY PARISH intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for an act authoriſing them to ſell the GLEBE of ſaid pariſh, alſo to ſet on foot a ſcheme of a lottery, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money to repair the Pariſh church, and to finiſh and complete a new chapel they have begun, and are unable to finiſh.

By order of the Veſtry,
JOHN HURTT, Regiſter.

Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, Sept. 8, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS BOYD, junior, and BENJAMIN BOYD, of Prince-George's county, intend to petition the enſuing general aſſembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted ſeverally, or jointly, which they are unable to pay.

September 21, 1796.

Valuable property for ſale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the ſale to begin the firſt fair day after, on the premiſes, the ſale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold, the following property, to wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully ſituated FARM, that has been occupied for a number of years laſt paſt by REZIN ROWLES, deceaſed, lying on Kent-iſland, in Queen-Anne's county, ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, oppoſite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its ſituation is equalled by few and ſurpaſſed by none in the ſtate of Maryland for its beauty and healthineſs; the ſoil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and graſs, it is conveniently ſituated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, ſo as to be formed into a peninſula, that a ſmall proportion of fencing encloſes the whole farm; it now ſtands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages of a ſmall piece of ſalt marſh in each field, and abounds with good ſprings from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greateſt abundance of the beſt of fiſh, oyſters and wild fowl, in their reſpective ſeaſons, it is improved with a large and new dwelling houſe, with a brick front to the Bay, two ſtory high, and 48 feet long, joined by a croſs building with a ſouth front of 46 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the eaſt end 28 feet long, a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, ſtable room for about 20 horſes, and other neceſſary out buildings. The advantages ariſing to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 meaſured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inſerted in an adverteſement; there will be a large crop of wheat ſeeded on this farm the enſuing fall, and poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer, if any, on the 1ſt day of January next, but ſhould the ſaid farm remain unſold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be rented for the enſuing year.

Will alſo be offered for ſale, at the ſame time, 25 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a ſmall diſtance of the aforeſaid farm, and on a deep landing on Coxe's creek, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the ſaid farm. Good titles will be given to the ſaid lands.

Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, all the valuable perſonal property that belonged to the ſaid Rezin Rowles, deceaſed, conſiſting of a number of valuable negroes of both ſexes and all ages, houſehold furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable ſtock of horned cattle, horſes, hogs and ſheep, farming uteniſils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The terms will be eaſy and particularly made known at the time of ſale. The lands will be ſhewn to any perſon deſirous to view them before the time of ſale, by Mr. Levin Rowles, now living on the aforeſaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforeſaid property any time previous to the time of public ſale with the ſubſcriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Adminiſtrator of REZIN ROWLES.

Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiſcated property purchaſed, and others who have inſtalled their debts, will pleaſe to obſerve, that their next inſtalment becomes due on the firſt day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treaſury of the Weſtern Shore on or before that day, otherwiſe proceſs will certainly iſſue againſt every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay iſſuing againſt the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no ſuch indulgence will be given for the enſuing inſtalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all caſes where property is taken in execution for the uſe of the ſtate, I ſhall fix a place and day of ſale, where I ſhall attend in perſon to enforce the ſale, unleſs payment be made.

The ſeveral county clerks will pleaſe to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments ſhould be made on the firſt day of November in each year, and as ſeveral of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force againſt thoſe who fail in making their returns and payments on the firſt day of November next.

The ſheriffs are requeſted to pay up their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of November next, otherwiſe I ſhall take immediate ſteps thereafter for the recovery of the ſame.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

THE ſubſcriber, now in the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on his delivering his property to be divided among his creditors, and the overplus, if any, to be returned to him, or his order.

ROBERT KEY.

September 16, 1796.

WANTED,

A FEW thouſand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of George-town intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to veſt in ſaid corporation powers to increaſe their right of taxation, and of granting ord'y and retailing licences, and appropriating the money therefrom ariſing, and alſo of applying the money ariſing from fines and forfeitures within ſaid town to the uſe thereof, and to grant them a power to ſue for ſuch land as they may claim within the precincts of ſaid town, and to veſt in them the right of the county wharf in ſaid town, and to enable them to improve or diſpoſe of the ground and water upon Patowmack river, at the termination of the ſtreets and alleys of ſaid town.

THE ſubſcriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts ſtill againſt him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to preſer a petition to the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRISS.

September 5, 1796.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum.*

1ſt. That purſuant to an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the ſaid Debt or Stock will be reimburſed and paid in manner following, to wit: "Firſt, by dividends to be made on the laſt "days of March, June and September, for the preſent year, and from the year one thouſand ſeven "hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thouſand "eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the "laſt day of December for the preſent year, and from "the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half "per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the laſt day of December, in "the year one thouſand eight hundred and eighteen, "of ſuch ſum, as will be then adequate, according to "the contract, for the final redemption of the ſaid "ſtock";

2d. All diſtinction between payments on account of *Intereſt* and *Principal* being thus aboliſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the permanent rule of reimburſement above deſcribed, it has become neceſſary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore obſerve that the following form is eſtabliſhed for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that I ——— *of* ——— *in* ——— *do make, conſtitute and appoint* ——— *of* ——— *my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or ſhall be payable according to law, on the* (here deſcribing the ſtock) *ſtanding in my name in the books of* (here deſcribing the books of the Treaſury or the commiſſioner of Loans, where the ſtock is credited) *from* (here inſert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power alſo an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute, and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my ſaid Attorney or his ſubſtitute, ſhall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, the ——— *day of* ——— *in the year* ———.

Sealed and Delivered in preſence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the ——— *day of* ——— *before me perſonally came* ———, *within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.*

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed ——— *Seal, the day and year laſt aforeſaid.*

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, purſuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treaſury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treaſurer of the United States.

Charles county, Auguſt 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſundry inhabitants of ſaid county intend to petition the next general aſſembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beane-town to Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in ſaid county.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, about the 20th of Auguſt laſt, a large bay HORSE, about ſixteen hands high, fourteen years old, is a natural pacer, crooked behind, has a ſcar on his withers, and branded with a letter A. Whoever brings ſaid horſe home ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

RICHARD BROWN.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.